THE END OF THE SENATE. ROVING COMMISSIONS FOR THE SUM-MER MONTHS.

The Question of Governmental Control of the Railroads-The Unfinished Executive Business of the Senate-Gossip

of the Capital. WASHINGTON, March 28. During the session of the Senate just closed leave has been given to various important committees to sit during the recess. The authority given to the select committee on transportation routes is very broad and comprehense, including, in fact, the consideration of the whole question of governmental supervision over the entire railroad system of the country. It was very significant that no obfection to this sweeping investigation came from any quarter. The recent action of leading railroad corporations on the postal car business has, as has been stated, done very much to stiffe the voices of those who have heretofore opposed any interference by the government in the matter of internal improve-

The Senate committee on the levees of the Mississippi, at a meeting held yesterday, took measures for obtaining specific information upon that subject through correspondence and otherwise, and will, during the recess of Congress, make a personal examination of that river and the general interests connected with

A number of Executive nominations re-A number of Executive homisations remained unacted upon at the adjournment of the Senate. None are from South Carolina. The postoffice department has contracted with a Springfield company for five million postal cards, three by five and one-half inches in size, with a one cent stamp and the letters U. S. P. O. D. water-marked. They are to be

The late executive order of the President prohibiting all persons in the government service from holding local or State offices will shortly be so modified, in respect to postmasters, that any of the latter who receive less that any of the latter who receive less that any of the latter was personal delivery man hold local. then one thousand dollars may hold local

Secretary Belknap leaves to-night for Chi

cago, whence he goes with Sheridan to San Francisco on a tour of inspection.

The attorney-general, to-day, recommended the pardon of Allison Hays and Andrew J. Martif, two affeged South Carolina Ku Klux, and their pardons will be issued to-morrow. Lieutenant-Governor Gleaves and the South Carolina legislating committee to-day visited. Carolina legislative committee to-day yielded the treasury department, and were cordially received by Assistant Secretary Sawyer. The Postoffice department has received as-

surances that the great railroad monopoly, to withdraw the postal cars unless the govern-ment accedes to their terms, is broken. Oakes Ames proposes to keep the Kelley Credit Mobilier bonds until it is ascertained to

fuses to let the attorney-general have his "pocketbook."

[PER S. AND A. TELEGRAPH COMPANY.]

Signor Moreno, who proposes to organize a company to lay a telegraphic cable from San Francisco to Japan and China, yesterday had an interview with President Grant, and received from him assurances of good wi towards his proposed enterprise. His efforts are encouraged by promises of support at the next session of Congress by many leading senators and representatives The new cable to be laid between Savannah

Ga., and Lisbon via the Azores, it is under-stood, will be put under contract some time this spring.

THE CALENDAR OF CRIME.

Execution of a Negro Murderer at Alex-

Charles Manley, a colored man, convicted of the murder of an old white man, a clock mender, named Monree, in July last in this city, was hung to-day in the yard of the juil in presence of a large concerns. city, was nung to-day in the yard of the jair in presence of a large concourse. The drop fell at twenty-one minutes of one o'clock, and the body hung about twenty minutes. Manley made a short speech, attributing his crime to whiskey, and then met his fate with great

A Hanging at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, KY., March 28.
Themas Smith was hanged here to-day. The Modern Method of Divorce.

CHICAGO, March 28. Adams County, on a charge of having poisoned her husband, who died suddenly in January last. His body has been exhumed for examination.

The Goodrich Murder Mystery

The Goodrich murder mystery.

New York, March 28.

The police have arrested another woman, named Lucretia Miers alias Delia Stoddard, who has had trouble with her husband and has had intimate relations with Charles Goodrich who was found murdered in Brooklyn. She is detained at the first precinct station-house to walt the result of the corrects in house to swalt the result of the coroner's in vestigation, slibough nothing is positively known to connect her with the tragedy. Minor Criminalities.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 28. William Russell, a conductor on the Pitts burg and Cincinnati Raliroad, has been con-victed of embezziement and fined one hun-

BALTIMORE, March 28. C. B. Briscoe, the agent here for the Tiresh' 'family circle" whiskey, manufactured at Pittsburg, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He has given bond in the amount of ten thousand dollars. RICHMOND, March 28.

The selzure of considerable tobacco, and the destruction of several lilicit stills, are reported on the borders of Virginia and North Carolina.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

An Expected Breeze in the French As sembly.

The petition of Prince Jerome Napoleon, praying for French citizenship, is to be presented in the National Assembly to-morrow. Upon its introduction the government will instantly propose to pass to the order of the day, and in the event of an adverse vote upon this mediant, will immediately introduce. this motion it will immediately introduce a bill banishing Bonaparte from France. The final decision in the Trans-Continental

Railway case, in which Major-General John C. Fremont, of the United States army, and others are charged with the Issue of certain fraudulent bends of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, was rendered yesterday. Major-General Fremont was sentenced, in his absence, to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of three thousand france.

The Reported Abdication of Don Carlos

The Carlist committee of this city publish a denial that Don Carlos has gone to Geneva, or abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne. The committee say that Don Carlos is actively preparing for an advance upon Madrid, and will lead his troops on the day fixed for the movement.

A Crazy American on His Travels. . London, March 28.

An insane American appeared at the lodge gate of Windsor Castle, yesterday, and de-manded admittance to see the Queen, alleging her msjesty to be his mother. He was at rested by the guards, and, upon being threat ened with incarceration in the madhouse promised to return to the United States.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 28. Probabilities: South and west winds, with cloudy weather, will prevail in the Eastern and Gulf States; and westerly winds, with clearing weather, in the Southwest. For the South Atlantic States easterly winds, with cloud and rain. For the Middle Atlantic court courterly winds back to northeast, with coost southerly winds back to northeast, with threatening weather and possibly rain. For New York and New England south and east winds, with threatening and rainy weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Wilming-ton, Norfolk and Cape May. NO NEW TRIAL JUSTICES VET.

The Ku-Klux Rewards-The Barnwell Election Contested. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS]

COLUMBIA, March 28. It is believed that the appointment of the new trial justices for Charleston will not be made before the first of April.

Governor Moses has appointed Messrs. C Davis Melton, J. D. Pope and R. B. Elliott, commissioners to examine and report upon the claims presented under the appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars, made last winter for rewards for the apprehension of Ku-

[Vigorous efforts are being made by the Blackvillians to upset the recent election in Barnwell County to determine the location of the county seat, which resulted in a small maority in favor of removing it from Backville back to Barnwell. The protestants allege intimidation of voters and illegal conduct on the part of the managers of election, and have engaged ex-Attorney General D. H. Chamberlain as their counsel. QUI VIVE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.

Captain McBeli's horse Destruction won the grand sleeple chase near this city. The favorite horse, Footman, broke his neck at one of

NEW YORK, March 28. Ellis Ward and John Biglin bave signed arti-cles for a rowing match at Springfield in July next.

A STEP TOWARD WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28. The chairman of the judiciary committee of the Assembly is about to report, under a reso-lution of instruction by the House of Represeniatives, a proposition to amend the State constitution so as to grant suffrage to women holding property to the amount of \$250.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The usury bill has been killed in the New York Legislature. The steamer "Great Western" ran ashore in Long Island sound last Thursday, but got off and returned to Bristol. —Johnson, the Democratic candidate for

the mayoraity of Cincinnati, has been endorsed by the Libera's of that city.

The sale of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad has been enjoined on

complaint of its creditors.

—Rev. Messrs. Thomas and Dyer, the new peace commissioners, have arrived at the Lava beds, and another interview with Captain Jack

master and Journeymen carpenters of ation. The latter reluse to work by the hour. The master plasterers of Brooklyn have voted

-In the Erie investigation, vesterday, a clerk in the treasury department of the com-pany testified to the payment of \$131,000 to Wm. M. Tweed, and various smaller sums to other members of the New York Legislature. -Recent South American advices contain rumor that the City of San Salvador was destroyed by an earthquake on the 4th instant The usual assortment of insurrections in the

petty republics is also reported.

Hon. James Brooks is fast falling, and is not expected to live many days. His brother, Erastus, has gone to Washington to be with him during his last hours. The cause of his lilness is said to be mental anxiety, growing out of the recent Credit Mobilier investiga-

M. E. Church, in Baitimore, are disinclined to allow Rev. Dr. Dashiell, who has been ap-pointed as its minister, to assume authority over tnem. Some talk of barring the parsonage against him.

A STRANGE CAREER.

Death of a Noted Woman-The Wife of Nine Husbands.

One of the strangest careers of modern times has just terminated in the death of Lady Ellenborough, at Damascus. ago she was one of the most noted women in Europe, and her residence in the East has ong been a sort of scandalous romance. The daughter of the late Admiral Sir Henry

The daughter of the fate Administration Digny, beautiful, witty and rich, she married in 1824 the Earl of Ellenborough, who was afterward Governor General of India, and afterward Governor General of India, and who at that time was one of the most brilliant men of the day. She was about seventeen years of age at the time of her marriage, and Ellenborough, who was a widower, was thirty-four. They lived together some six years, and her dissolute conduct was a cause of scandal for some time previous to the catastrophe of her elopement with Prince Felix Schwarzenberg, a celebrated roue, then Austrian Minister in London. The event caused an immense sensation in the world of aristocracy and fashion. Ellenborough procured a divorce from Parliament and never married again; but his runaway wife soon separated from Schwarzenberg, and in 1832 married Baron Venningen, a Bavarian. Tiring of him presently, and with her great wealth and personal fascinations having little difficulty in precenting dispress under the easy. culty in procuring divorces under the easy laws of Germany, she was married in succes-sion to five other individuals; but as none of these unions met her expectations, they were all dissolved after a short duration. In 1848 she was living in Athens with her eighth husband, a Greek colonel, Count Theodoki, but without waiting to become a widow she but without watting to second a witch shad this marriage also disselved, and set out for the Levant. During a journey from Beyrout to Damascus she found a new affinity in the person of an Arab camel driver, known as Shelkh Abdul, whom she married after the Arab fashion, and who was the ninth and last of her conjugal partners. For a whole year she accompanied him on his journeys between Beyrou and Babylon, faithfully faithling all the duties of a camel driver's wife, even t milking the camels. Tiring of this nomadic life, she built for herself a charming palace in Damascus, where she has since lived in her own style, a great object of curiosity to all European travellers. Abdul continuing in business as a camel driver, was always hos-pitably entertained by her whenever he came to the place. And now she is dead, having completed nearly three score and ten years, leaving a colessal fortune to her relatives of the Digby family in England, and a memory of warning and of shame. .

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-"J. N.," the "immortal," is in Greenville. - Winnsboro' laments her miserable roads.
- The chicken cholera is causing foul havoc poultry-yards of Winnsboro'.

-The Episcopal fair held at Alken recently was largely attended.

The Presbyterian Church of Winnsboro' is undergoing repairs.

In Winnsboro' there are four tickets out

or town council.

—Mr. J. W. Baker, an aged resident of Mr. J. W. Baker, an aged resident of Greenville, died on the 21st instant.
 Mr. Wm. C. Balley, of Anderson, died recently, aged seventy-five years.
 Mr. Baylis Walkins and Colonel D. K.

Hamilton, both very old gentlemen, died in anderson recently. -Tne Rev. J. E. White, of Chester, has tenlered his resignation as pastor of the Presby

terian Church in that town.

—In Chester on Monday night last a difficulty occurred between Amos Love and Joe Thomas, both colored, in which the latter re-Thomas, both colored, in which the latter received a severe wound from the cut of a knile near the region of the heart.

—Next Thesday evening, Right Rev. Bishop Lynch lectures before the Sumter Lyceum on the subject, "What to Read, and How to Read It." On Tuesday, the 29th of April, Rev. E. J. Meynardie, of Greenville, lectures before the same body on "W Gilmore Simma"

the same body, on "W. Gilmore Simms."

—A diabolical attempt was made last Saturday, a few miles above Williamston, to throw the up passenger train on the Greenville and Columbia Rallroad off the track. The miscreant olled four or five cross ties on the track, and had not the engineer espled the obstruction n time to stop the train a terrible accident to ilfe and ilmb would have followed. The rascal has not been caught. OUR BALTIMORE TRADE.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR INCREAS-ED STEAMSHIP FACILITIES.

Report in Favor of a New Line-Remarks of Mr.D. Mordecai-Views of the Merchants Interested in the Coastwise Trade.

[From the Baltimore Sun, March 27.]

The subject of increased seaboard transpor tation facilities, particularly to accommodate the Southern trade of Baltimore, was again under discussion at the Provision Exchange vesterday, Mr. Philip T. George in the chair. The report of the committee appointed at the meeting of the 5th of March was read. The report is as follows:

Your committee beg leave to report that, as far as limited time would allow, they have canvassed the subject referred to them, and they find, in the first place, that it is imperatively necessary for the laterests of the mer-chants and manufacturers of this city that a far more comprehensive policy in the organization and working of our seaboard transpor-tation facilities should be adopted. Hitherto the policy of organizing steamship lines to Southern ports seemed to be based upon the theory that all to be acquired was a means of transportation for merchandles solely for the benefit of the shippers, and to hold on to our trade, as it is generally expressed, and the capital to be invested was regarded as a donation to the public good. Your committee, after mature deliberation, have arrived at the conclusion that to establish and successfully carry out a good system, and assure to ship-pers reliable and certain facilities, that such enterprises must be founded upon the principles that govern all successful corporations—that of interest. The history of the last five years has proven, in our opinion, that, properly organized, and worked upon economical prin alples. Southern steamship lines must yield arge profits to their owners, and with a full viction that under judicious management, he enterprise to which our attention is directed can be made one, not only to accommodate the requirements of our people, but will yield scribers large profits, we therefore unanimously advise that a company be organized with sufficient capital to build not less than two large ships, such as may be best calcula-ted to meet the wants of our growing com-merce, and that the authorized capital of the company be such that if found desirable other ships may be built as our fature necessities may require. It will be found upon examina-tion that the larger and better the steamers tion that the larger and better the steamers the more profitably can they be run, and we caution all against the policy of temporizing with old, indifferent and small steamers, which can only be run at a heavy rate of expense in proportion to receipts, and are suddenly causing delays and disappointments by the necessity of constant repairs. It is our opinion that our trade with and through the rest of Charleston slone would justify the opinion that our trade with and through the building of three steamships of 1100 tons each, carrying from 8000 to 10,000 barrels, which would cost, for wooden vessels, in the the neighborhood of \$100,000 each.

To construct such the company should have a pald-up capital of at least \$250,000, and we are confident that under such an organization.

re confident that, under such an organization under efficient management, would not only afford all the freight room we need, but would give an immense impatus to the trade of the city, both in exports and imports, and would also be very remunerative to the stockholders. Another important consideration is the lact that with such steamers freight can be transported at much lower rates than have hitherto

Your committee unhesitalingly pronounce in layer of the organization of a company for the establishment of an efficient line between the two points, and suggest that books be opened, either under a new charter, or under the best that may offer, and a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions. Such a line would be of great importance to the great line. of railways centering here, and we would earnestly request their co-operation. Mr. D. Mordecal said he thought in some in-stances the report of the committee was in

error. The local trude is circumscribed, and will remain so. The railroad facilities to and from the West must continue to affect the loal trade. The raticoads in the South are com peting for the trade, and the Baltimore and Petomac Railroad, with a through line, will compete for the trade, so that the sea line must decrease. The local trade is not more than thirty-three per cent., and the great rush is from the West and over the South Carolina Railroad. Il another ship was added to the line, so as to make it a five-day line, the facilities would not only be sufficient for the trade, but not six weeks would elapse before one of the boats would have to be laid up. Another ship will be put on the lin; early in the next month, and he was satisfied that one of them would be laid up in six weeks. If a new line should be started it would only be an opposition line, and such could not be made remunerative to the stockholders, and such was the relations of the speaker with the South Carolina Railroad, which owns \$40,000 of the stock of the line, that the railros would not throw them off, and without the advantage of the through freight no line could possibly be made self-maintaining. He spoke in the interest of those who had invest ed their money in the line. It had been charged that the interests of the agents are first looked after; but he would pledge his word that their individual shipments had no within six months amounted to five thousand

dollars.

Mr. J. I. Middleton remarked that he ha made a personal examination of the books of Mesers. Mordecal, and the statement of Mr. D. Mordecal were correct.

Mr. John D. Oaktord said the amount of goods shipped by provision men to Charles ton was small in comparison with the amoun ent beyond Charleston into the country. If sent beyond Unarieston into the country. If the South Carolina Raliroad is going toop-pose the efforts of our merchants to send their goods into the interior, new ports for heavy ireights will be needed. The speaker did not tear the South Carolina Raliroad would discriminate against a new line because it had stock in the old line. The additional freight rould benefit the railroad.

Mr. George said he had no authority to speak, out he had had decided intimations hat the South Carolina Railroad would not discriminate against the enterprise.

Mr. J. C. Nicodemus said if there were fa

clittles there would be three-tourths more goods shipped by way of Charleston. The South Carolina Raliroad will not move goods

South Carolina Ratiroad will not move goods for Columbia, and his house hat been obliged to snip by way of Portsmouth.

Mr. Mordecal said negotiations were now going on for the purchase of the William Kennedy, and the whole money, except about twenty thousand dollars had been subscribed.

After another trip to Boston she will be put

on the Charl-ston line permanently,
Mr. L. N. Hopkins said that on behalf of the
committee he would say that the general
want had been stated, and he believed a new line of large steamers would be successful He would not take stock in a line of old boats and it was certain that the boats on the pre sent line are not equal to the business. He could not see the propriety of taking stock in an old boat, nor could he see why the Boston

Mr. James Lyon said the demand was so great that salling vessels are in greater demand than for years before. He did not suppose the South Carolina Railroad would discriminate against a new line. Mr. D. Mordecal said if the present steamer

were larger they could not do the Work. What was wanted was rapidity of transportation. The boat proposed to be purchased is a first-class ship, and when she is put on they propose to reduce the local reight on bacon from forty to thirly cents per hundred, and, besides, they would be able to lay down fourteen thousand barrels per month more than they now can.

Mr. D. J. Foley said the whole discussion

was out of order. The report of the commi ee was the subject under consideration, and nlitee to take the matter of its recommends tion into consideration. After that commit-tee shal report, then, if it is not invorable, they can accept the proposition of Mr. Mor-

On motion of Mr. Oakford, the report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Alexander Rieman offered a resolution return passage.

that a committee be appointed to receive sub-scriptions for building one or more ships to accommodate the trade with Charleston, and that they be put on the line as soon as pos-

The chair said the resolution contempiated giving to the people of Baltimore an oppor-tunity to get up a line, and it cannot be known who will be the agent. The agents of the old line had proved themselves excellent mana-gers, and possibly they might be called upon to manage a new line. He believed a new ne would receive all the advantages offered

On motion a committee of seven was appointed to devise ways and means for the or-ganization of a joint stock company with suffi-cient capital to establish an efficient line of steamers between Baitimore and Charleston. The committee is as follows: Philip T. George, chairman; Louis N. Hopkins, Jos. H. Rieman, Summerfield Baldwin, D. J. Foley, Oliver Zell, B F. Ullman and James Lyon. The meeting

OUR PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Fred. Grant's Promotion to a Lieuten-

ant Colonelcy Criticised. Washington Correspondence New York Herald.] Army officers here express astonishment hat the President, himself an army man and fully alive to army sentiment, should consent to such a military scandal as the promotion of his son, a mere youth, from the rank of second lieutenant to that of lieutenant colonel in the army, through the mere subterfuge of an ap-pointment as military secretary to the lieutenant general under the act of July 25, 1866. Worse than all is the enforced retirement, to make a place for Lieutenant Grant, make a place for Lieutenant Grant, of the present military secretary, George A. Forsyth, a full major in the line of the army and of great reputation for gallantry as a volunteer cavalry officer during the late war, and in connection with a noted indian battle since the war. The lieutenant has two other lieutenant colonels on his personal staff—James W. Forsyth, Sheridan's chief of staff while in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and Michael V. Sheridan, brother of the lieutenant-general These aides-de-camp both hold lower commis sions in the line to make them eligible for appointment as staff officers. The general of the army is allowed six aides, all with the rank and pay of colonel, under the act of 1866, and has that full number now on his staff, three others captains of cavalry, and the other two majors of the staff corps. As general offi-cers have no employment for aides in time of peace, the maintenance of a large and costly staff at the seat of government is resented by scilve officers of the army as a reproach upon the encouemy of the service, which it lays open to the charge of extravagane and uselessness when the supply bills are up for discretion of Congress.

LADIES AT SEA.

What to Expect upon the Ocean, and How to Mitigate Unvoidable Trouble-A Few Valuable Hints to Ocean Trav-

In view of the fact that many ladies will go to Europe this year, a contemporary offers some timely suggestions. Very few women, it remarks, can expect to escape sea-sickness though all have it in their power to render it comparatively light if the weather is moderately good. To keep on deck when the stomacl is nause ited requires considerable nerve, as the inclination is so strong to rush to the stateroom, but open air is the only security for an early recovery. The vassel continues to roll and pitch even in pleasant weather, and sea sickness cannot be overcome until the brain and nerves become accustomed to the motion. This happy state can never be attained in the cabin or the state-room. It requires a free circulation of fresh air, with an absence of the smells which invariably penetrate all parts of the best regulated vessels. After being ensconced in the berth for twenty-four hours it is with great difficulty the enfeebled state of the victim will warrant an attempt to regain the deck. If there is no rain, three days on deck will cure the most invel the balance of the voyage will be enjoyable even if there should be occasional rough weather. It frequently happens that ladie who take to their berths on the first appearance of sea-sickness, are compelled to remain in them during the whole voyage, and are carried upon deck, when lind is sighted, weak and limpid. They soon begin to revive amid the joyous throng of passengers, souffing the land breeze, and wonder how it is that everybody is preeze, and wonder now to is that everybody as so happy and hearty, whilst they have been suffering so sadly for ten or twelve weary days and nights. Depend upon it, the sailors know best, and they always urge passengers to stick

to the deck.

Many ladies are compelled to go below on account of failing to take along a sufficiency of warm clothing, shawls and blankets. The weather will always be found very cold while coossing the Atlantic, especially in the mornings and evenings. There are some warm days in summer, but these are exceptions, and shawls and blankets are always necessary to comfort. Flannels ought also to be worn next to the skin as the sea air is more penetrating than a land breeze. On shipboard is no place for fine dressas the sea air is more penetrating that a sain breeze. On shipboard is no place for fine dressing, and those who attempt it must do so not only at the expense of personal comfort, but to the destruction of good clothing. A dress worn three or four days at sea will never be in condition to wear on land again; hence those who have any experience in oce in travel always take an old woollen dress, and keep their trunks locked. This with some clean collars and necknes, will always secure a tidy appearance, and there will be no danger of being outdressed by their fellow-passengers. It should dressed by their fellow passengers. It should be borne in mind that Saratona transfer be borne in mind that Saratoga trunks must be kept in the hold, and that there is no room for them in the state-room. The trunk-makers have a small trunk, made just high enough to slip under the state-room lounge, which will be found to be a convenience. In this can be stored all that is essential for a voyage. The ladies will find a shoe bag, with a half-dozen pockets, an admirable article of state-room juxury. In it can be dropped breast-pins, watch, hair-pins, tooth-brushes, combs, &c., and all the small articles that would otherwis be shding about the floor before morning. A be sliding about the floor before morning. A well-corked bottle of cologne or bottles o faint if a curl was disarranged. Twenty-four

medicine are always safe from breakage, and medicine are always sate from breakage, and bandy in this receptacle. Sat-sickness is the most humbling of all hum in afflictions. It takes the starch out of humanity, and brings all down to a common level, with a facility that is truly surprising. We have seen ladies come on board ship in perfection of toilet, who would hours after they were rolled up in blankets lying upon the deck, having crawled up from their state-rooms only half dressed, without taking time to arrange their hair, and perhaps leaving the best part of it below. All pride of Mr. R. Mordecal said they did not ask for subscriptions to stock, but they proposed to put on an independent boat. They are obliged to turn off freight because they cannot carry all that offers with two boats, but a third can do it.

Mr. James Lyon said they did not ask for personal appearance is gone, and they have not energy enough left to move out of the way of the sailore, who step over them with the log-line. Storng and hearity men are often similarly afflicted, and on one occasion we remember to have seen a newly-marrial line. Strong and nearly men are often similarly afflicted, and on one occasion we remember to have seen a newly-married couple, just starting on their wedding tour, the most miserable and abject creatures of the world, sprawled out upon the deck, perfectly indifferent to each other's comfort. There is much truth in the exclamation of the old Methodist parson, that he was afraid on the first day he would die, and he was afraid on the second day he would not die. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that no one sympathizes with the sta sick passenger. They receive the kindest at tention from the old sea-dogs, who are the jol iest when the weather is roughest, and get the blues in a calm. A supply of good lemons should always be taken to sea, as there is nothing so refreshing in times of nausea as a lemonade. Preserved prunes are also very palatable, but it is a great mistake to suppose that brandy, champagne, or any kind of stimulating or malt liquors will give the slightest relief. Lemonade

nrnished on shipboard is very poor stuff, as it is generally made of concentrated lime juice, hence the necessity of having a supply of your

own. A few pounds of favorite trackers will also be found serviceable. There are no chairs

also be found serviceable. There are no chairs on board of ship, hence a light, high back fold

ing chair is very comfortable, and can be stored

at Liverpool with sea clothing, &c., until the

GLADSTONE'S STUMBLE.

HOW THE RECENT DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

The Real Merits of the Irish University Question-Sketch of the Great Debate -Scenes in the House of Commons. [Correspondence of the New York World.] LONDON, March 13.

"Hurrah! They are beaten at last!" was the cry that spread from the lobbles of the House of Commons throughout all England yesterday morning. "Hurran! hurrah! they are going out and Disraell is coming in!" was the cry at midday. "Hurrah! hurrah! a thousand times hurran! They have gone out vesterday morning. "Hurrah! hurrah! they and Disraell has been sent for by the Queen !' was the cry at nightfall. The last cry was premature, and it died away before midnight in anxious mutterings and irreconcilable guesses as to the future.

The Roman Catholics of Ireland-threefourths of the population—desire to have the power of giving to their sons a perfect university education without imperilling their faith. They see in their country one immense Protestant university, "the richest in the world," endowed with revenues which once belonged to Catholics; they see several others, all richly endowed by government, from which religion is nominally excluded, but which when not secular, or "godless," are Protestant. These are all institutions recog-nized by government—their degrees are legal passports to all the learned professions. The Oatholics asked—they have continued to ask for thirty years with constantly increasing earnestness—for equality in this respect. They asked a chartered university of their own—

asked a chartered university of their owngoverned by their own bishops—equal in
rank to the others.

What they wanted was perfectly well
known, and Mr. Gladstone promised to satisfy them. But he began by the fatal mistake
of evolving out of the depihs of his own consclousness the conceptions of what would
satisfy them, and by carefully refraining from
asking them if his scheme would satisfy them.
When he brought his bill into Parliament he When he brought his bill into Parliament he boasted that no "ultramontane advice" had been asked concerning it. He had refused to consult with the patient for whom he was about to prescribe; he had carefully avoided even feeling his pulse or looking at his tongue lest he should be accused of pundering to the patient's prejudices or humoring his whims. Well, the Irish Catholics had asked for denominational, or religious, university education; and he offered them secular, or godless university education. You know the d-tails of this scheme, and I need not enlarge on them. The zealous Protestants and the equalty zealous secularists roke out into clamor against the bill. The had one real reason for their opposition, and one ficultious one. The real reason was their fear that the Catholics, by their thirst for learning as well as by their numbers would in time obtain complete possession o the new godless university and turn it to their

this university was to be prohibited in exam ining students in modern history and philoso ining stidents in modern instory and paintsu-phy. These people are all members of the "Liberal" party—their votes were necessary for the success of the bil. At two colock on Wednesday morning, after a debate in which thirty-two hours had been spent in actual talking, and in which forty members had spoken, the great division was taken, and the government was deleated by a vote of two hundred and eighty-seven to wo hundred and eighty-four. A fresher pen than mine shall describe for you this great historical scene. There were thirty Roman Oatholic members in the House at the time of ne division. Of these, twenty-seven vote against the bill and three for it. - Six Romai Catholic members were absent. The House Contained altogether five hundred and seven-five members, fifty-six members being ab-sent. Of the Liberals forty-seven voted against the bill, of whom thirty-six were Irish. Only fifteen Irish members voted for it, three Catholics and twelve Protestants. Of the forty who took part in the debat

own purposes. The ficultious reason was thu

thirteen supported and twenty-seven opposed the bill. Of the opponents twelve belonged to the Conservatives and thirteen to the Liberal party. All the members who supporte the bill spoke from the ministerial benches.

The nationality of the speakers may thus be described: Englishmen, 19; Irish, 18; Scotch, The galleries, too, were all full. spoke four supported and fourteen opposed. Four Cabinet ministers spoke in layor of the bill and seven ex-officials opposed it.

The Scene in the Commons Another correspondent of the World, after describing the skirmishing which led up to the main battle in which Mr. Gladstone met his defeat, thus sketches the close of the memo rable debate :

The excitement was becoming intense

was increased by the want of anything on which it could expend itself. Still the small men kept the play to themselves, heedless of the aunoyance they were giving to all but themselves. At last, however, a deafening cheer rang through the House, and member-crowded in at the doors. Mr. Disraeli was up. The climax to the tournament was going to begin. The rival champions were in posi-tion. Both were cool and collected, but there was a fire in the eyes of either which told of a determination to fight to the bitter end. Cries of "order" resounded from all sides, while strangers stretched their necks to the utter-most to get a view at that great Asian mystery standing motionless as a dummy at the table. When the silence was complete, but not till then, the oracle spoke. "Enough of this talk," was in effect, though not in of this talk," was in enect, though not in language, what he said; "we have go! lato a state of bewilderment; let us see where we are." Such was his criticism of popular debate, and every one cheered, and doubliess most of all those who had failed to get a hearing and were con-vinced that the clearing of the atmosphere Winc Disraell was going to attempt was only what they would have done themselves had they got the opportunity. He then proceeded to define what he considered the position of matters—his language being on the whole ex-planatory and exigetical, but relieved at times by exquisite asides and sparkling repartees. He twitted ministers with their haz ness as to the provisions that were of the themselves in a state of disagreement as to what they wanted, and as a grand climax ac cused them of having devised it simply for the purpose of getting a vote of confidence. And here came the happiest part of his speech. It her Majesty's Government want to obtain a vote of confidence, in such circumstances they should have taken some other course they should have taken some other course. They should have applied, not to a 'candid,' but to a sincere friend. That is the Parliamentary practice. There is the honorable member for Surrey. After recent proceedings he could hardly have reinsed to perform the office. Then I can say for myself, and many gentlemen on this side of the House, that we have really no objection to their obtaining such a vote of confidence. If her Majesty's Government have not the confidence of the House of Commons, I want to know whose confidence they have." Every sentence of what is here quoted was followed of what is here quoted was followe senience of what is here quoted was indived by roars of laughter—the thrust at Mr. Locke King, the member for Surrey, being particularly well received, the fact being that Mr. Gladstone had been one of the chief speakers in a banquet which had been given to the honorable gentleman a few nights ago. But the was followed up by an even more successthis was followed up by an even more success ful hit. "Here," he said, "is a parliamen ful hit. "Here," he said, "is a pariament elected under their own auspices." There were, of course, loud cries of "No, no" from the Liberal benches, ior, of course, no one could forget that it was not Disraelis, and not Mr. Gladstone's parliament. It was a we Mr. Gladslove's partnament. It was a well-teigned bit of forgetfulness on the part of the cunning old man, and the cries of "No, no" gave him the opportunity, for which he had been fishing, of retorting, "Well, elected under the influence of the exciting eloquence of the right honorable gentleman. I rememof the right honorable gentleman. I remember that campaign of rhetoric in Lancashire, and thought that the house was formally, as well as spiritually, his creation." Then he became more strictly controversial, if not even "didactic," and would have been disappoint-

"didactic," and would have been disappointing had it not been for those unexpected morsels of humor which none know better than he how to introduce with effect. At one time he provoked the merriment of the house by

ne provoked the merriment of the house by asking if they were to understand that "mumpera" and "jumpera" were to have the

power of conferring degrees, and no sooner had it regained its self-possession than he threw it into another fit of laughter by ploturing himself getting a degree from the "White Quakers." As he went on it became more and more evident that the leaders of the opposition expected a victory. Otherwise he might have been equally unsparing, but he would not have had the same bravado. Scarcastically he congratulated the honorable members opposite on the success of the policy of confiscation to which they had been educated by Mr. Gladstone. They had had four years of it, he said; they They had been educated by Mr. Glaostobe.
They had had four years of it, he said; they had despoiled churches; they had threatened every corporation and endowment in the pountry; they had examined into everybody's efforts, they had a said label and a property professions. affairs; they had criticised every pro having been thrown down he was forced to pick it up, and as he resumed his seat one could not help thinking he was muttering to himself, "And the Commons help the right The cheering which followed was loud and re-peated and came nearly as much from the Liberal as from the Conservative benches. Mr. Gladstone rose immediately to reply on the whole debate, and the cheering became greater than ever, the touch of frony that it

had been previously tinged with being trans-ferred from the Liberal to the opposition benches. He was argumentative principally in his style, as is his custom, but these who have heard him know how excellent a substitute for wise saw and quaint humor is the earnestness which he throws into all his speeches. One by one he took up the chief assailants of the bill and dealt with them in a manner that showed his shillty to give as wall manner that showed his ability to give as well as to take. He denied that it was he who had made this a party question, and alleged that it had been raised to the position it had by Professor Fawcett having year after year brought forward a measure which the govern brought forward a measure which the government considered retrograde and anti-reforming, and which consequently they did not
feel themselves at liberty to accept. He
had entered on the work with a full knowledge of its difficulty, and had not been blind
to the fact that if only a few members determined to introduce the elements of political and theological passion success was impossible and failure certain. These
remarks, he admitted, were aimed principally remarks, he admitted, were aimed principally at Mr. Horsman, whose speech he condemned in unqualified terms and whose arguments he subjected to severe criticism, showing how inconsistent and contradictory many of them were. This castigution of the right honorable member for Liskeard was immediately appreclated by all sides of the house, for he is one of those individuals who, while very fond of throwing stones, always lives in a glass house and is ready to cry out whenever he is hit in return. He is, besides, indiscriminately venomous, and no one knew whose turn it might be to be assailed by him next. Another opponent of the bill who caught it pretty hotly from the pre-mier was Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, a young mer was Lord Edminic Filzmairice, a young nobleman, who, in seconding the amendment, had apologized for his youth and then proceeded to speak in a very dictatorial style indeed. The apology, Mr. Gladstone remarked, was unnecessary. It was well known that in earlier and darker times it was the custom of the elder members of families to censure and even to chapter the young and if in the more even to chastise the young, and if in the more enlightened times in which we lived the pre-cess was to be reversed, he knew no one who would perform his part with more satisfaction and self confidence than his noble friend. It was the peroration, however, of the right honorable gentleman's speech which was the most successful. In fine rolling sentences, language beautiful, the sentiment noble, the language beautiful, the sentiment noble, and the manner grand in the extreme, he restated the Irish grievance—restated it in such a way as to be prophetic of the coming defeit, but prophetic also and as certainly of a renewal of the warfare under more suitable auspices. Mr. Disraell, he seemed to acknowledge, had won office by an unitoly alliance perhaps, but at all events somehow, and therefore was welcome to a trial of power. Nay, he went intimer, and knowing the position of parties, was almost trial of power. Nay, he went infifer, and knowing the position of parties, was almost unkind in pressing him to try his hand at the difficulty. For a good half hour the peroration lasted, and volumes of cheers, each louder than its predecessors, were raised every alternate minute. The closing scene was one never to be forgotten. All parts of the House were literally packed. Members were huddled together as Mr. Spurgeon's lambs are wont to be at the Tabernacle. Every beach had more than its full complement. Yet not a few unfortunate representatives had to sit on the steps, and the door-

In the speaker's gallery were many distinguished personages, and prominent among them the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian. The peers were present almost in a tedy. The Indies' cage had not a vacant place, nor were its occupants the least interested of the spectators. For among them were the wives and daughters of ministers and of opposition leaders—women more smbittous than their husbands, whose tame was to die or live with bands, whose iame was to die or live with that of their relatives, and whose rank in society was at issue. The Princess Louise could be discerned in the crowd, her beauty brightened by color given to her cheeks by the exciting scene. As a member of the royal family she is, of course, supposed to have no preference for one side or the other, but she would not be a woman if her sympathies did not go with her lord of Lorne, who was one of the first to follow Mr. Gladstone into the lobby. Other parts of the house might also be described, for the "strangers" were present be described, for the "strangers" were present in force, and the reporters—why, they were so crowded that the wonder is how they managed to do their work; but the realization of the tout ensemble must be filled up by the imagination of the reader, and however vivid his imagination is it is not likely to give him an expressived pation of the speciacle.

exaggerated notion of the spectacle.

The division took place at two o'clock in the
morning. It only occupied twenty minutes,
but time is not always to be measured by its length, and the interval which elapsed on this occasion was quite as trying to the nerves as ever was interval passed in waiting for a verdict. At last, however, the tellers made their appearance, and a sign from the Conservative whip drew forth a burst of cheering which was repeated again and again, and was re-sponded to by defiant cheering from the Libsonned to by deham cheering from the first benoise that it was difficut for the clerk at the table to make himself heard, but comparative silence being obtained for a mement he cried out: "Yeas 284, nays 287—the nays have it." Then there was more cheering, and Mr. Gladstone having indicates that he way to be to one the Ouers. ndicated that he would have to see the Queen, members rushed off to their clubs. Thus commenced a crisis destined to cause the downfull of the most powerful and popular of

downfall of the most powerful and popular or governments.

One incident, the most dramatic of all, remains to be mentioned. When the members had departed, the gaileries deserted, and the lights about to be put out, a solitary individual was left in the House. He sat writing at the table, and did not raise his head till he had nished and folded up his letter. It was Mr. Gladstone. And to see him no one would have imagined what he had just come through. He was fresh and active and looked as unconhave imagined what he had just come through. He was fresh and active and looked as uncon-cerned as ever. As I looked down upon him, sitting in the gilded chamber alone, and thought of the events that had just passed, the mutability of lortune was all I could think of, and Beranger's graed lines came to my

I have seen die a captive of courtiers bereft— Him v hom crowned heads of Europe once knei

And, though it may not strike you at once there is some analogy; for it was really politi-cal death that Mr. Gladstone had suff-red. Bu his defeat was not that of a Napoleon. The blow was sudden, and dealt by a foeman worthy of his steel. Moreover, it was a defeat which carried with it the promise of uiti-mate victory, and when it comes it will be all the greater and grander because of its having peen preceded by deleat.

-The population of the various townships The population of the various townships in Newberry County by the census of 1870 is as follows: Caldwell, 1,790; Cannon, 1,224; Cromere, 2,224; Floyd, 2,133; Heller, 2,061; Masplinton. 1,171; Mendenhall, 1,675; Moon, 1,513; Newberry Courthouse, 2,791; Newberry, 1,891; Reeder, 2,290; Stoney Battery, 1,901.

—A prima donns is a wonderful creature, doing things which no other human being can do. At her farewell performance at St. Petwarmth of her reception that she fainted, and Mme. Rouzzeaud, forgetting that she is no lowed to remain in that city a while longer, because the people of the Russian capital were her "betrothed." A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

VHY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DID

NOT PROSECUTE JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Reminiscences of Washington in 1865-A Reunion Between Boston and Charleston. A distinguished party of gentlemen from

Massachusetts, who arrived in the city last Wednesday on their way farther South, and a select party of Charleston gentlemen, who had been invited to meet them, were entertained by Colonel Richard Lathers at his mansion on the South Battery Jesterday afternoon. The visitors from the North vere the Hon. John H. Clifford, who has held successively the positions of attorney-gozera', Governor and Supreme Court Justice of Messachusetts, and who is now the president of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company; the Hon. John C. Hoadley, of Lawrence, Mass.; Major H. C. Brooke, and one or two other gentlemen. The Charlestonians who were invited to meet them included a number of the most prominent gentlemen of the city, and the meeting of these representative men from the political antipodes of the country. proved an exceedingly pleasant one, both parties taking occasion to express to their genial host the pleasure that the meeting afforded them. Judge Clifford is one of the most distin-

guished jurists of Massachusetts and has been

prominently connected with several events

which have become matters of national history. The famous Webster-Parkman murde occurred while he was the attorney-general of Massachusetts, and he conducted the prosecution of that case to its, final result in the execution of Dr. Webster for his atrocious crime. Another event of great historical interest in which Judge Clifford participated was the solemn consultation of a small number of the most able lawyers of the North at Washington, a few months after the war, upon the momentous question as to whether the Federal Government should commence a crimigal prosecution against the Hon. Jefferson Davis for his participation and leadership in the war of secession. In this council, which was surrounded at the time with the utmost secrecy, and which has never yet been described, were United States Attorney-General Speed, Judge Clifford, the Hon. William M. Evarts, and perhaps half a dozen others, who had een selected from the whole Northern profession for their legal ability and acumen, and the result of their deliberation was the suden abandonment of the case by the Federal Government in view of the insurmountable difficulties in the way of getting a final conviction, which were revealed by their patient study of the law bearing upon the case. Mr. Hoadley, then and now a near neighbor and intimate friend of Judge Clifford, relates that before the latter set out for Washington to oin this conference he paid him (Mr. Hoadley) the compliment of calling upon him to onsult upon the momentons question which he was about to assist in solving, and it was agreed between them that unless it were clear that the conviction of Mr. Davis would follow his trial, and that the law and the facts on the side of the pri would be irresistible in the Supreme Court'as well as in whatever court of original jurisdiction the case might be initiated, it would be the part of wisdom and true statesmanship as well as policy not to begin the prosecution. The conference took place and was long, learned and profound. The Federal Constitu tion, the law of nations, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the trial of Aaron Burr, and other causes celebre, having more or less bearing on the case then under consideration, the whole list of State trials in the history of the civilized world, were studied, weighed analyzed and dissected. The council was divided upon some points and agreed upon others. Some were at first strenuous for prosecution, others who had weighed the subject more carefully insisted from the first upon the futility of such a course, and finally the wiser counsels of the latter prevailed and the pro-

posed prosecution of mr. Joseph was a wing be remembered, suddenly abandoned, al-though it may doubtless be news to many of our readers to learn that this sudden change of policy was the direct result of this solemn conclave. After the council had adjourned. conclave. After the council had adjourned, and Judge Clifford had returned to his home, Mr. Hoadley inquired the result of their deliberations, and Judge Clifford made a striking and characteristic reply in something like the the following language: "Bemarkable as the fact may appear, we find that the laws of the United States are not so constructed as to afford any certainly of spunishing high treason or rebellion, and Mr. Davis if arraigned under them cannot be trought to conviction. Perhaps it is that the men who framed our fundamental law and system of governour fundamental law and system of govern-ment, and who were then fighting for liberty, with halters about their necks, did not pay much attention to the question of punishing in the future the acts which they were com-

posed prosecution of Mr. Davis was, as will;

mitting themselves."

Another reminiscence illustrating the sentiment of the thinking men of the North, in 1865, was related by Mr. Hoadley of the Hon. John A. Andrew, then Governor of Massachusetts. It was on the day of the grand review of the Federal army in Washington; a number of continuous was being entertained at the research of gentlemen were being entertained at the residence of General S. L. M. Barlow, in that city, and the conversation had turned to the sublect of bringing the leaders of the Confederate cause to punishment under the criminal law of the land, when Governor Andrew expressof the land, when Governor Andrew expressed himself as follows: "It cannot be donethe criminal law has no application here.
Why, it is proved by its very title tast the
criminal law is a law for criminals—the laws or
the code of laws formed by the great body
of the people, who are in the main good men,
for the regulation and punishment of the bad,
men scattered here and there throughout society. But when a whole people commit an
act, rash, impositio and directi in its consequences though it may be, and the best ciety. But when a whole people commit an act, rash, impositic and diretul in its consequences though it may be, and the best and wisest men and women of the whole people participate therein, encourage and lead it, it is impossible to consider the criminal law as being framed to meet that case, or as being in any way applicable thereto. These people appealed to the arbitrament of war, and they have suffered by the war—that is their punishment. I believed in giving them war, when it was war they wanted—yes, and I gave a capialo's commission once to a Massachusetts sergeant for no other reason than that he had with his own hands hanged seven guerrillas. That was war, that was the measure of their punishment, but criminal law has nothing to do with this case." This declaration of the emphatic Governor of Massachusetts caused the remark, when related yesterdsy, that it had an historical parallel in the famous words of Burke, when related yesterdsy, that it had an historical parallel in the famous words of Burke, when he told the British Parliament, in reference to the American reyolutionists, that he "knew of no way to write an indictment of a

knew of no way to write an indiciment of a whole people."

A number of similar reminiscences of both

A number of similar telescope were related, Northern and Southern history were related, and after an hour or two of pleasant conver-sation and mutual expressions of a desire for sation and mutual expressions of a desire for better acquaintance and a fuller appreciation of the condition of both sections of the comitty the guests separated, Judge Clifford proceeding with his iamily to Savansah, whence he expects to return in a few days to make a lenger star in this div.

he expects to return in a few days to make a lenger stay in this city.

On Thursday Colonel Lathers entertained a small party at his residence, who were invited to meet Judge T. Davies, of the New York Court of Appeals, who is making a brief visit to the South. A visit from Hon. George R. Boutwell, late Secretary of the Treasury and now Senator elect from Massachusetts, is also expected by Colonel Lathers in the course of a week or two.